

Ibn Ali announces amnesty

TUNIS (AP) — Tunisia's new president, Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali, on Saturday pardoned 791 prisoners sentenced for dissident activities against his predecessor, Habib Bourguiba. Most of those freed were members of the illegal fundamentalist Islamic Tendency Movement (MIT). Another 1,683 non-political prisoners had their sentences reduced. Among those granted amnesty was Ahmad Mestiri, leader of the main opposition party, the Democratic Socialist Movement, who had been under house arrest. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for organising an illegal demonstration against the U.S. air attacks on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April 1986. The amnesty decree also reduced to 20 years imprisonment the life terms passed on six men convicted of acts of violence during the 1984 "bread riots" in which more than 100 people were killed. The amnesty did not affect the 90 fundamentalists sentenced last September for terrorism and anti-government activities.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية الرأي

King to visit Cairo today

CAIRO (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein is due in Cairo on Sunday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak on Middle East developments and the Gulf war ahead of the superpower summit in Washington on Monday, official sources said. The two leaders would urge President Ronald Reagan and Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev to help to explore ways to advance Middle East peace efforts, sources close to the Foreign Ministry said. King Hussein and President Mubarak meet regularly to coordinate foreign policy. King Hussein will also brief President Mubarak on his efforts to heal the rift between Iraq and Syria, the sources said. A reconciliation between Baghdad and Damascus is seen as a major step towards ending the seven-year Gulf war.

King visits GHQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Saturday visited the Army General Headquarters (GHQ) in Amman and met with Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The King passed to Field Marshal Sharif Zaid directives concerning the Armed Forces.

King sends good wishes to Finland and Thailand

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday sent cables of good wishes to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand congratulating them on the occasion of their countries' respective independence days. In his cables, the King wished the two leaders continuing good health and happiness and their respective peoples further progress and prosperity.

Finnish firm denies selling Soviet oil to Israel

HELSINKI (AP) — The Finnish oil company Neste on Saturday denied the state-owned firm had any plans to sell Soviet oil to Israel. "Neste is not involved in any oil deals with Israel," said Kai Hietarinta, Neste's manager of international deals. "Allegations that Neste would try to sell Soviet oil to Israel are totally unfounded," he said. Finland sends about one-fifth of its exports to the Soviet Union worth \$3 billion last year. Under a Carter agreement with the Soviets, Finland takes much of the payment in oil, some of which is traded to third countries for cash. Reports of negotiations for an Israeli-Soviet oil deal through Finland emerged after a private visit here by the Israeli energy minister, Moshe Shahal, earlier this week. Mr. Shahal met Foreign Trade Minister Ilkka Suominen, who has also denied a deal was in the works.

Group claims attacks in Kuwait

BEIRUT (R) — A previously unknown group said on Saturday it carried out a series of attacks in Kuwait and would wage holy war to end U.S. and British influence in the Middle East. The Organisation for the Liberation of Kuwaiti Muslims (OLKM) said in a typewritten statement delivered to two international news agencies in west Beirut that the "zealous youth of Kuwait" would punish all foreign plotters. There was no way of judging its authenticity. The group claimed responsibility for all attacks in Kuwait since April 24. In particular, it said it set off a fire at a propane gas tank in the Ahmadi port complex on May 24. It also said it was responsible for an explosion at a ticket office for the Pan-American airline on Oct. 25 and a similar blast at American Life Insurance offices on Oct. 27.

INSIDE

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EC summit collapses without accord over agricultural subsidies

Unreleased political statements reaffirm support for Mideast conference and urge Gulf ceasefire

COPENHAGEN (Agencies) — The European Community (EC) summit collapsed in failure on Saturday but the leaders of the 12 states said they would meet again in February to try to stop the group's slide towards bankruptcy.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales told reporters: "The meeting has ended without agreement." He said the leaders would reconvene in Brussels on Feb. 11 and 12.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said: "There was no compromise possible right now but we have to come to a solid compromise in eight weeks."

The leaders had made a desperate attempt to avoid such an outcome, which they feared would unsettle world financial markets and expose European divisions on the eve of the U.S.-Soviet summit.

They finally abandoned their talks after a day of haggling over how to limit spending on agri-

cultural subsidies, which swallow two thirds of the EC budget.

Earlier, some leaders acknowledged that failure of the summit also undermined Western Europe's influence just as the superpowers prepared for the historic Washington summit.

The lack of a budget freeze spending on EEC programmes, such as science and aid to poorer members, casts doubt on plans for a barrier-free, more united Europe by 1992.

Apparently conscious of not being taken seriously by other nations as they quarrelled over grocery prices, the West European leaders held up publication of joint declarations on international issues.

The three declarations were

on global issues — East-West relations, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

The leaders welcomed next week's Washington summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and said a treaty to scrap intermediate-range nuclear missiles was a milestone.

The leaders reiterated well-known positions in favour of a Middle East peace conference under United Nations auspices and backed calls for a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

They urged the Soviet Union to withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan during 1988 under a fixed timetable, agree to the establishment of a transitional government, and recognise that participation of Afghan guerrillas was essential for a comprehensive political settlement.

The meeting foundered over how to curb farm spending, raise more money and give more funds to the bloc's deprived regions.

Resistance fighters kill 3 SLA men near Jezzine

RASHAYA, Lebanon (Agencies) — Resistance fighters killed three Israeli-backed militiamen in an attack in South Lebanon on Saturday while losing at least two of their own men.

The Islamic Resistance Movement said its men assaulted a position of the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia southeast of Jezzine and battled the militiamen in the Toumat Nihai hills for several hours with rockets, mortars and machineguns.

It said the SLA suffered "heavy human losses" while two of the fighters were killed.

The SLA-run Voice of Hope radio said three SLA militiamen were killed and three wounded in the fighting. It said the bodies of three fighters were later found.

Israel army radio said dozens of pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) fighters launched the raid shortly before dawn.

The Islamic Resistance statement was broadcast by the Voice of Islam radio by Hezbollah, the strongest member of the Islamic Resistance coalition.

The town of Jezzine lies north of an Israeli-declared border "security zone" but is under Israeli military influence as it is held by the SLA.

U.S. urged restraint after glider attack

In another development, a Beirut newspaper reported Saturday that the United States urged Israel to avoid military escalation after a Palestinian hang-glider raid in which six soldiers were killed.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy told the Al Safir newspaper that Washington had urged "all parties concerned" in the attack "to practise self-control and avoid any military escalation."

Mr. Murphy, an assistant secretary of state who specialises in Middle East affairs, said Soviet support for an embargo was "imperative" and he expected it to be forthcoming.

He argued the "strong and clear language" used by Arab leaders at last month's summit conference in Amman "should convince the Soviet Union to take such an attitude."

Aziz heads for talks with Shultz and U.N. chief

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz flew to New York on Saturday for a short working visit to the United States, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

The agency said Mr. Aziz would meet with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss efforts to implement the Security Council's Gulf war ceasefire resolution.

Mr. Aziz did not make any statement on departure, but Iran's chief delegate to the United Nations, Ismat Kittani, said on Friday that the council should impose sanctions on Iran in view of Tehran's continued failure to accept the resolution.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar met Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Jawad Larijani earlier this week and, in an unusual development, briefed U.S. and Soviet officials together on his two days of talks.

Iraq accepted the ceasefire demand on condition that Iran did likewise, but Mr. Kittani said the Iranians had engaged only in procrastination.

Before meeting with Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Mr. Aziz will exchange views with U.S. officials. The Iraqi envoy is scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Monday before

heading for U.N. headquarters in New York.

The U.S. State Department said Friday that Iran was refusing to accept Resolution 598 and was trying to confuse the issue.

Iran's actions so far "certainly indicate an attempt to string out the process rather than come to grips with the issue, which is to accept or not to accept resolution," department spokesman Charles Redman said.

Mr. Larijani's statements at a Thursday news conference in New York show that "they have not yet accepted that resolution, and aren't prepared to do so," he added.

Asked why the Security Council has not moved on to draft a tougher resolution calling for an arms embargo, Redman replied, "well, essentially, the Soviets and Chinese say they're not ready to get to that stage yet."

Following his talks with Mr. Larijani, Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed disappointment at Iran's position towards his efforts to end the Gulf war.

"I might be a little disappointed because I expected much more movement," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said in an interview with AP. It marked the first time he had voiced such feelings

(Continued on page 4)

Murphy: Soviets will back arms embargo on Iran

KUWAIT (Agencies) — A senior United States official predicted the Soviet Union would support an arms embargo against Iran if it continued to flout ceasefire calls, a newspaper reported Saturday.

The United States now expects the Security Council to adopt a second resolution... imposing an arms embargo on Iran," the daily Al Qabas quoted the official, Richard Murphy, as saying.

Mr. Murphy, an assistant secretary of state who specialises in Middle East affairs, said Soviet support for an embargo was "imperative" and he expected it to be forthcoming.

He argued the "strong and clear language" used by Arab leaders at last month's summit conference in Amman "should convince the Soviet Union to take such an attitude."

Mr. Murphy discussed the issue

of the council's adopting an embargo resolution with Kuwaiti Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Saud Al Osaimi in Washington last week.

Mr. Osaimi on Friday met his British counterpart David Melton in a bid to recruit British support for an embargo resolution.

The Arab summit resolutions on the Gulf war "should assist U.S. endeavours to convince the Soviet Union to revise its policy on this score during the superpower summit," Mr. Murphy was quoted as saying.

Mr. Murphy also stressed that the United States was "not out to for any special military gains or bases" in the Gulf region.

The role of the U.S. navy was to protect reflagged Kuwaiti tankers "and contribute to the region's stability," he affirmed.

Gromyko assails Iran, page 2

Three-day conference on Food Security in Muslim World opens

AMMAN (I.T.) — A three-day symposium entitled Food Security in the Muslim World opened in Amman on Saturday with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan calling on participating countries to employ modern technology for better and more profitable exploitation of soil to ensure bumper crops and food security for their people.

In an address delivered on his behalf by Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan, Prince Hassan drew attention to the seriousness of population explosion and its consequences. He said the present rate of population growth had given rise to many fears, most important of which was

whether there would be enough land for food and at a reasonable cost for the future generations.

The main concern is for cultivable land, much of which is being lost to desert, salination, erosion and increasingly to waste pollution, Prince Hassan noted. He said amid this gloomy picture one should not overlook the great potential of the Muslim World in food production that could be tapped via exploiting the appropriate means to accommodate regional food insufficiencies.

Following are excerpts from the Crown Prince's speech:

"The issue you are tackling today is of prime importance as it penetrates to the heart of the

concept of survival. The striking phenomena that the 46 Muslim countries — with the exception of three countries (Malaysia, Turkey and Pakistan) — are short of food demonstrates the dimension of the problem. Not only that, but a number of Muslim countries are experiencing tragic conditions of famine and food shortages. It is really shocking to recall that the two major food famines in recent history in which millions of people died of starvation occurred in Muslim countries.

"The fact that the term "security" is used, indicates that food shortage is not only a problem of

(Continued on page 4)

Experts work on 'declaration of action' to solve food problems of Islamic states

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A high-powered body started a series of meetings here on Saturday to draft a "declaration of action" to address food insecurity in the Muslim World.

The "declaration of action," which will be submitted to the Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), is expected to point out to the Islamic leaders the seriousness and complexities of the problem and will identify specific practical steps to solve the problem of food insecurity in the Islamic World as a

rush of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, is attended by 75 scientists and decision-makers representing 22 countries and regional and international organisations concerned with eliminating famine and food shortages.

The Islamic Academy of Sciences was established by the standing Islamic Ministerial Committee on Science and Technology earlier this year to function as "... a think-tank to provide practical solutions to the most important problems facing the Islamic countries."

Although the Islamic Academy of Sciences was headed by Pakistani President Zia Al Haq is linked with the OIC system, it is considered to be a non-political and non-governmental organisation

thus making it a professional organisation of distinguished Muslim scientists fully dedicated to providing comprehensive solutions for technological and science-related problems in the Muslim World.

The Amman meeting is considered the first of a series to address a major problem confronting Muslim nations. The meeting, entitled "Food Security in the Muslim World," aims at outlining the major obstacles and identifying areas of cooperation among Muslim countries.

During Saturday's discussions, speakers stressed the need for integration among Islamic countries as the only means to reduce food insecurity. Several scientists

(Continued on page 4)

Reagan: INF pact is 'good bargain'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Saturday called the U.S.-Soviet treaty to eliminate medium-range missiles "a good bargain" for America and said the pact furthers the cause of world peace.

Mr. Reagan, who has come under harsh criticism from conservatives who accuse him of giving in to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, said in his weekly radio address that he looked forward to joining the Kremlin leader in celebrating a "joint achievement."

Asked why the Security Council has not moved on to draft a tougher resolution calling for an arms embargo, Redman replied, "well, essentially, the Soviets and Chinese say they're not ready to get to that stage yet."

Following his talks with Mr. Larijani, Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed disappointment at Iran's position towards his efforts to end the Gulf war.

"I might be a little disappointed because I expected much more movement," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said in an interview with AP. It marked the first time he had voiced such feelings

(Continued on page 4)

Egypt calls on superpower summit to seek solutions to Mideast conflicts

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt urged U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Saturday to seek ways of resolving Middle East conflicts and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Osama Al Baz, chief political aide to President Hosni Mubarak, singled out the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the Lebanese civil war as the most pressing regional problems worthy of superpower attention at the summit opening in Washington on

Wednesday. Dr. Baz, who doubles as first under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry, told reporters that this outline summed up messages that Mr. Mubarak sent to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev on Friday through their embassies in Cairo.

The superpowers should take decisive steps to end the Gulf war, Dr. Baz said.

Additionally, he said, the two leaders should decide how to remove obstacles, "particularly

Israeli intransigence," blocking the convening of an international conference under U.N. auspices to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

And he urged a Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan and establishment of a government acceptable to all parties there.

"Egypt believes the leaders of the two superpowers should not confine their interest (at the summit) to issues of disarmament," Dr. Baz said. "They should bear a special responsibility for contributing to the solution of regional problems."

Paris reportedly paid \$3m ransom to free 2 hostages

BEIRUT (R) — The Beirut Ash-Shiraa magazine has said that France bought the freedom of two French hostages released in Lebanon last week by paying a ransom of \$3 million and pledging to stop arms supplies to Iraq.

Asked in Paris to comment on Ash Shiraa's story, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman rejected the report, saying Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had already denied all reports that France had paid a ransom to free the two hostages.

"He said clearly there had been no ransom," she told Reuters.

The Beirut weekly, which first broke news of the U.S.-Iran arms-for-hostages deal last November, quoted what it referred to only as "sources" in its article made available ahead of publication.

It said a breakthrough in resolving the hostage crisis in Lebanon, where 24 foreigners are missing and believed kidnapped, was expected within a period not exceeding six months.

The pro-Syrian magazine said the deal which secured the release of French captives Jean-Louis Normandin and Roger Augue, "has many clauses and facets."

These, it said, went beyond the embassy war between Paris and Tehran and an outstanding loan of \$300 million France owes Iran.

"The deal involved aspects which concerned the direct kidnappers as well as others involved in the kidnapping," Ash Shiraa said.

It added: "Concerning the kidnappers, it has been revealed that they received \$1.5 million for each of Normandin and Augue."

Kuwait sentences youths for subversion

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's state security court convicted two Kuwaiti teenagers on Saturday of distributing leaflets calling for the overthrow of the government.

The Kuwait News Agency KUNA said Abdul Aziz Abbas Al Shati, 18, was jailed for four years at hard labour while Haidar Abdullah Ibn Nakhal, 17, was

Television crewman Normandin, 35, and photographer Augue, 31, were freed in Syrian-controlled Muslim west Beirut last Friday by their pro-Iranian captors, the Revolutionary Justice Organisation (RJO).

Paris has said that its decision to allow Vahid Gordji, an interpreter at Iran's Paris embassy suspected of personal involvement in a wave of bombings in Paris last year, was not linked to the release of the Frenchmen.

In its report Ash Shiraa said: "France has pledged to stop providing Iraq with any new arms and this pledge came after the failure of an agreement between her (France) and Iran to provide the latter with arms and military hardware."

Before freeing Normandin and Augue the RJO said it had received assurances that France would meet demands for changes in its Middle East policy.

"The remaining hostages will be freed just as the previous hostages were and a solution for their problem will be found within a period of time not exceeding six months," Ash Shiraa said.

In Copenhagen, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher accepted an assurance from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on Friday that Paris paid no ransom to secure the release of two hostages by Iranian militants in Lebanon.

It was said, went beyond the embassy war between Paris and Tehran and an outstanding loan of \$300 million France owes Iran.

"The deal involved aspects which concerned the direct kidnappers as well as others involved in the kidnapping," Ash Shiraa said.

It added: "Concerning the kidnappers, it has been revealed that they received \$1.5 million for each of Normandin and Augue."

Mahdi reports no progress in talks with Haile Mariam

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi has said his talks with Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam were held in a frank and serious atmosphere.

But he did not report any progress in defusing tension between the two countries.

Speaking to reporters on his arrival from Kampala, where he held two rounds of talks with Mr. Haile Mariam, Mr. Mahdi said the two sides decided to set up a joint committee to look into bilateral problems.

He did not say when the committee would meet.

"I cannot say more at this stage," Mr. Mahdi said.

They believed to be pro-Iranian militants, were arrested in January and charged with anti-state activities. Ten were later jailed for between six months and seven years.

Six Kuwaitis were sentenced to death in June for involvement in bombings at oil installations.

Nearly 40 Kuwaitis, most of

them believed to be pro-Iranian militants, were arrested in January and charged with anti-state activities. Ten were later jailed for between six months and seven years.

KUNA said they were found guilty of "distributing leaflets that included an incitement to overthrow the ruling system in the country and defy the authority of the emir."

Articles and editorials said it would be more difficult to secure the release of British hostages in Lebanon, including Anglican church envoy Terry Waite, if France had paid a ransom.

U.S. couple convicted in bid to break Libya trade embargo

SAN DIEGO, California (AP) — Two Americans have been found guilty of providing oil equipment to Libya in violation of a presidential embargo, authorities said.

A jury deliberated two days before returning the verdicts Friday against George Smith, 50, and Cheryl Smith, 37, of Gretna, Louisiana.

The Smiths, owners of the Louisiana-based Oil Patch Production Service Inc., were convicted of all 11 counts they had violated the trade embargo by arranging an oil equipment shipment to Libya.

Each faces a maximum prison term of 80 years and \$2.75-million fine. U.S. District Judge Rudi Brewster ordered the Smiths jailed pending a Jan. 19 sentencing hearing.

The Smiths were arrested in January along with Scottish businessman Francis George Christie after a government operation revealed the three had violated the trade embargo by arranging an oil equipment shipment to Libya.

They said police chased and detained the smugglers on Tuesday after an exchange of fire in Egypt's eastern desert, about 90 kilometres east of the southern

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

★ "Documenta" — art exhibition at the Goethe Institute (until Dec. 23).

★ An art exhibition by Bulgarian artist Stoyan Stoyanov at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Dec. 7).

★ An exhibition of Creative Photography by Akrum Darakjani (until Dec. 15).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 610207 American Centre 643371 National Library 641788 British Council 641788 French Cultural Centre 637049 Goethe Institute 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre 642032 Spanish Cultural Centre 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Hayek Arts Centre 665195 Hayek Youth City 6471817 W.M.A. 641793 Y.W.M.A. 642521 Amman Municipal Library 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library 843553

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Hay Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651761.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qala (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. It also has a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 821-284.

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1300 & SW 2200, 945, 1174, 1192 and 1321 Hz

06:00 News 06:10 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:10 News 18:00 News 19:30 Studio One 18:00 News 18:10 Encounter 18:20 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:15 African Theatre 19:45 Sports Roundup 20:00 Newswest

10:00 News Summary 11:00 Concert 12:00 News Summary 13:00 Pop Talk 13:30 News Summary 14:00 Pop Session contd. 14:10 News Bulletin 14:30 Instrumentals 14:45 Science Report 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:45 Instrumentals 17:00 News Report 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Listener's Choice 18:45 Date with a Star 19:30 Evening Show 20:00 News Summary 21:00 Evening Show 21:45 Evening Show continued

News 06:10 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:10 News 18:00 News 19:30 Studio One 18:00 News 18:10 Encounter 18:20 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:15 African Theatre 19:45 Sports Roundup 20:00 News 20:10 Encounter 21:00 News 21:10 Sunday Report 21:30 Music, USA Standards 22:00 News & Editorial 22:10 The Concert Hall 23:00 News 23:10 New Horizons 23:30 Studio One

Gromyko assails Iran over Gulf war

A French official told reporters Mrs. Thatcher apologised for articles in the British press condemning France for what they called a deal with terrorism.

Officials said Mr. Chirac approached Mrs. Thatcher over drinks before lunch at the European Community summit in Copenhagen and told her that British press reports that France had bought the release of the hostages were false.

"She fully accepted his assurances that there was no payment of ransom or sale of arms to secure the release of the hostages," a senior British official said, reading from a prepared statement.

Referring to information France gleaned from the hostages and the French seizure of a coaster loaded with arms apparently bound for Irish guerrillas, he added: "We very much appreciated the cooperation received over dealing with terrorism."

Mrs. Thatcher told parliament in London on Tuesday after France freed Gordji:

"The best defense against terrorism is to make sure you will never give in to their demands. That is, and will continue to be our policy."

Her statement, in reply to a denunciation of the French action by a senior member of her Conservative Party, was interpreted by the British press as an implicit criticism of Paris.

Articles and editorials said it would be more difficult to secure the release of British hostages in Lebanon, including Anglican church envoy Terry Waite, if France had paid a ransom.

Soviet emissaries have visited both Iran and Iraq in recent months seeking an end to the seven years of fighting. The U.N. Security Council, which includes the Soviet Union, passed Resolution 598 this summer calling for an immediate end to the fighting.

TASS said the Iranian ambassador flew to Tehran and brought back a message from the Iranian leadership in which it calls for broader cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Each faces a maximum prison term of 80 years and \$2.75-million fine. U.S. District Judge Rudi Brewster ordered the Smiths jailed pending a Jan. 19 sentencing hearing.

The Smiths were arrested in January along with Scottish businessman Francis George Christie after a government operation revealed the three had violated the trade embargo by arranging an oil equipment shipment to Libya.

They said police chased and detained the smugglers on Tuesday after an exchange of fire in Egypt's eastern desert, about 90 kilometres east of the southern

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 532045, where it should always be verified.

SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace hotel, 7:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Jordanian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 816534, 817334.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel. 624590.

De Sodeh Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel. 624590. Terrasite Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Luweibdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622364.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 625303, chaplain's residence tel. 601359. Armenian Catholic Church Aschrafieh, Tel. 771351.

Armenian Orthodox Church Aschrafieh, Tel. 755261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Aschrafieh, Tel. 771351.

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WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be cold, and partly cloudy to cloudy, with scattered rain at times.

Winds will be northwesterly moderate.

In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers. Winds will be southwesterly moderate and rough sea.

Dates (box) 60 / 30

Deserts 5 / 11

Jordan Valley 8 / 17

Min./max. temp.

Amman 10 / 19

Aqaba 10 / 20

Deserts 5 / 11

Jordan Valley 8 / 17

Onion (dry) 180 / 120

Oranges (Abu surra) 300 / 250

Oranges (Shammouti) 180 / 140

Pear (hot) 140 / 100

Potato 250 / 200

Tomatoes 150 / 100

Turnip 120 / 80

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Grapefruit 130 / 100

Guava 300 / 250

Lemon 120 / 80

Mandarin 150 / 100

Marrow 100 / 70

Onion (green) 120 / 80

Onion (dry) 180 / 120

Oranges (Abu surra) 300 / 250

Oranges (Shammouti) 180 / 14

Home news

All health centres to have laboratories soon

MAFRAG (J.T.) — The Ministry of Health will soon install laboratories in all health centres throughout the Kingdom, in order to provide laboratory services for all citizens and relieve hospitals from part of their duty, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh announced here on Saturday.

Speaking during an inspection tour of the Mafraq region, Dr. Hamzeh encouraged all health centres to intensify their programmes for spreading awareness among the local communities and in schools.

The minister toured five health centres in Mafraq and the eastern badia region and met with officials and citizens concerned with health services in these areas.

The minister was accompanied on the tour by Mafraq Governor Fayed Abbadi and heads of local government departments.

Italy to assist Jordan in building vocational school

By a Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and Italy on Saturday signed a five-year protocol for the establishment of a vocational school for graphic arts, to be located on the grounds of the Marka Polytechnic.

The agreement was signed on Jordan's behalf by Minister of Planning Dr. Taher Kanaan, and on the Italian side by Italian Ambassador to Jordan Dr. Luigi Amaduzzi.

The project, which is included in the 1986-1990 five-year plan, aims at meeting the increasing need of printing presses for skilled workers and technicians, with a view to upgrading efficiency and producing high-quality printed materials for the Jordanian and Arab markets.

It involves constructing and equipping a printing school to accommodate 360 students at the secondary vocational level and 240 students at the training centre level.

Fayez reported in very good condition after surgery

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, Atef Al Fayez, who underwent a successful surgery at an American hospital recently, was reported to be in "very good condition" on Saturday.

According to Parliament's secretary-general, Mr. Hani Kheir, Mr. Fayez is expected to be discharged from a Houston, Texas hospital within a week.

Mr. Fayez, 66, was operated on this past Wednesday.

On Friday, His Majesty King

Jordan to sell Egypt 75,000 tonnes of cement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is to sell Egypt 75,000 tonnes of Jordanian cement, in accordance with a new agreement concluded in Cairo during a visit by the director-general of the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC), Khalid Al Zaher.

Dr. Zaher, in statement upon his return here on Saturday, said that agreement was concluded

after four days of talks with Egyptian officials from the Al Naser Import-Export Company and the offices in charge of importing cement.

Last year, Jordan sold 650,000 tonnes of cement to Egypt and is expected to sell more quantities, in accordance with an earlier agreement which provided for the sale of a total of 75,000 tonnes.

IPA, World Bank discuss potential cooperation agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the World Bank on Saturday visited the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) and discussed the signing of an agreement between the two sides.

The agreement would consider the IPA as a partner to the World Bank's Institute for Economic Development and as a regional centre for organising World Bank-sponsored seminars, conferences and studies in the countries of the Middle East.

Workshops on animal disease, veterinary vaccine open

AMMAN (Petra) — Two workshops on the implementation and evaluation of projects for combating animal diseases and the production of veterinary vaccines began here on Saturday. The workshops are organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and the West German development agency GTZ.

Deputising for Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud, the ministry's under-secretary, Salem Al Lawzi, spoke at the opening of the workshops, noting that the disease-combating project, cur-

rently being implemented in cooperation with the West German government, was the first of its kind in the Arab World. Dr. Lawzi said the project involves conducting a survey of epidemic animal diseases in Jordan, with the aim of designing a scientific plan for studying and combating these diseases.

He said that the veterinary vaccines project intends to meet the Kingdom's need for vaccines, which amounts to 100 million doses, in addition to producing 70 million doses for export.

Seminar on human resources management opens with call for effective administration

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday stressed the need for a qualified administrative system that would help to achieve the objectives of development. "An effective administrative system plays a leading role in the life of a developing nation which seeks prosperity through development," Prince Hassan said in a speech read out on his behalf by Minister of Justice Riad Al Shakaat at the opening of a seminar on human resources management in Arab countries.

Prince Hassan said that political independence can best be maintained by enhancing the country's economic development, which includes human resources management. "The aim of social and economic development

courses in Italy.

The project, which follows the creation of a training centre for electricians at the Zarqa industrial school (completed in 1986), the realisation of a handicraft school in Salt and the establishment of a pilot quarry plant for the exploitation of limestone in Ma'an, is a further significant example of the Italian support to the promotion of vocational occupations in Jordan.

Hussein and His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, personal representative of the King, telephoned Mr. Fayez to inquire about the progress of his recovery. The King congratulated Mr. Fayez on the success of his operation and wished him a speedy recovery.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, a number of ministers, senators and deputies also telephoned Mr. Fayez and wished him a quick recovery.

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Commander of People's Army says recruit training process going smoothly

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander of the People's Army Major General Badruddin Al Widyan has stated that his department has not encountered any problems in the process of organising and training recruits for the People's Army since its inception in 1982.

Speaking in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Maj.-Gen. Widyan said that he saw a positive response on the part of the public towards the People's Army.

He said that many recruits, including university students, have been given training in light arms and first aid and rescue operations in courses ranging from 21 days to four months.

The recruits also receive training in firefighting, civil defence guidance and medical aid for war victims, according to Maj.-Gen. Widyan.

Referring to obligatory military training programmes for the People's Army, Maj.-Gen. Widyan said that male and female stu-

dents in secondary schools, community colleges and universities, from the age of 16, are required to participate in these programmes, as well as all members of the public up to the age of 55, for men, and 45, for women.

Students will not be able to graduate from university without acquiring military training with the People's Army, Maj.-Gen. Widyan added. He said that programmes have been set so as not to adversely affect educational programmes.

Royal Theatre Company brings back magic, mystery to age-old tale of Alladin

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Since the time it was first told, the story of Alladin and his lamp — one of the most popular of Shehrazade's thousand and one tales — has been an enduring source of wonder and delight to children and adults of all ages, and the Royal Theatre Company's version, opening this week at the Royal Cultural Centre, promises to retain all the mystery and magic of the age-old classic.

This new production has been written especially for the Royal Theatre Company by one of Jordan's most popular actors and playwrights, Nabil Sawalha. Performed in Arabic, the play fulfills one of the original aims of the company; that of producing a new play in Arabic, preferably for children, with an oriental theme.

"There was no worthwhile script of Alladin available," the play's director, Vanessa Batrouni, told the Jordan Times, "apart from only very short children's sketches, and the British pantomime of Alladin is a completely adulterated and corrupted version of the story which fails to grasp the spirit of the play. We wanted to go back to the original story, which is very beautiful, rich in mythology, magic and mystery, and so we approached Mr. Sawalha to adapt the story for us."

In Mr. Sawalha's version, the element of fatalism is very strong," Mrs. Batrouni continued, "and there is a sense of magic running throughout the play. Whereas the mortals are more important in the pantomime version, and the magic is merely incidental to the main action of the play, in our production there is a balance between the mortals and the magic."

In Shehrazade's original story, Alladin is not a very nice person.

He is lazy, cowardly, and worse, a petty thief. In fact, Alladin is the typical anti-hero, but a very lucky one, whose life is made for him by a chance encounter with a benevolent genie.

In the Batrouni-Sawalha production, Alladin is kept as an anti-hero to give him some depth as a character. The other characters in this rather brief story have also been developed, so as to create interesting personalities, within the context of the original theme of the play — the forces of good battling the forces of evil. It is these characters which are emphasised in the play, rather than the usual Hollywood razzmatazz of glittering jewels, large stomachs and special effects.

"We are trying to work towards an elegant production with no effects for the sake of effects and with an emphasis on the story and the actors," Mr. Sawalha said.

The eight actors, including Mr.

Sawalha who plays principally the wicked magician, are all well-known artists with extensive experience on television and stage.

Munir Kadoumi plays the lead role of Alladin; Yousef Yousef takes the roles of the Wazir and Sharayan; and Rania Fahed plays the heroine, Princess Murjan.

Being both the author of the play and performing a major role in it presents some problems for Mr. Sawalha; but, on the whole, he has found it to be a "worthwhile experience."

"Although I'm writing plays for the Amman Baccalaureate School (where Mr.

Sawalha teaches part-time, in addition to acting as director of the Haya Arts Centre), I'm not a writer," Mr. Sawalha explained.

"I've never been able to sit. But the good thing about being an actor/writer is that you can change the lines, as is inevitably the case, yourself. Once I become an actor I am able to detach myself from the feeling of being a writer and, luckily, I am not

possessive about my lines, as many authors are. The only thing is that I might find myself more demanding of the other actors when I see the thought behind the lines not coming over as I envisaged."

Mrs. Batrouni also finds working on this production of Alladin exciting because it is quite experimental. As well as trying to convey the idea that the play is a story within a story by means of a narrator, there is also a dramatically different approach to the music, costumes and sets. The costumes and sets have been interpreted with soft and supple fabrics, so as to create a flowing effect.

The music consists solely of percussion instruments — tabla, drums, woodblocks, chimes and tambourine — played throughout the production, giving the element of simplicity and rawness that both Mrs. Batrouni and Mr. Sawalha were looking for. The songs are extremely different and interesting, seeming like accented chants that develop out of the natural rhythm of the speech.

After the performances in Amman, the Royal Theatre Company, in cooperation with the Haya Arts Centre, which is co-producing the play, hopes to take the show on tour both in Jordan and in other Arab countries. Mr. Sawalha and Mrs. Batrouni are in the process of translating the play into English, so that, eventually, they can present it in theatres in London and other parts of the English-speaking world.

In the meantime, for those here in Amman, it is an event that should not be missed. The play opens on Monday, Dec. 7 and will run nightly, except for Fridays, for two weeks. There will be matinee performances on Thursday, Dec. 10 and on Thursday, Dec. 17. Tickets are available from the Royal Cultural Centre at JD 3 for adults and JD 1.5 for children and students.

The quality of our tinted glass meets the international standard, and our prices have been designed to allow us to compete in

the international market," Mr. Obeid said.

Local glass traders have hailed the quality of the company's tinted glass, saying it was of equal quality and standard to that which they had imported from international markets, in general, and from Belgium, in particular, Mr. Obeid added.

With the launching of the company's long-awaited "tinted glass" into the local and Arab markets earlier last month, JGIC anticipates a minimum of JD 800,000 in profits in 1988 — an amount equal to 10 per cent of the company's JD 8.1 million paid-up capital.

The addition of tinted glass to the company's other line of production — clear, white glass — will sharply drum up profits, considering that the production cost of tinted glass is only five per cent more than that of the white glass, while the market price of the new product exceeds that of white glass by between 100 to 150 per cent in both the local and international markets.

Prior to the unveiling of this new type of glass on Nov. 15, "we were sitting on a pinhead. But since that date, our company has bypassed the most critical stages of its development," JGIC Chairman of the Board and Director-General Farhi Obeid told a local press conference on Saturday.

"The company could have avoided incurring so many losses over the past three years had it started the marketing of tinted glass earlier than now," Mr. Obeid said. "He has been holding his position since May 1986, before which he was minister of transport.

However, he maintained that the company needed time to overcome certain "technical difficulties" which developed in the company's three main production machines and affected the quality and clarity of glass produced.

Available figures indicate that 50 per cent of last year's daily production of 50 tonnes was filled with bubbles and impurities.

He said the company had overcome technical problems with two of these machines and the problems with the third were remarkably minimised.

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The superpower summit's reach: How far?

WORLD attention is riveted on Washington, where Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is set to meet with President Ronald Reagan tomorrow. The centrepiece of their summit agenda will be the formal signing of the intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) treaty, designed to eliminate a whole category of land-based medium range and shorter range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Politically, the INF treaty will remain a landmark in contemporary arms control-disarmament history. Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, who appear to believe in a world free of nuclear weapons in order to ensure peace and security, must be duly credited with displaying unprecedented political will in achieving a breakthrough in reducing the number of nuclear weapons in Europe. In doing so, despite misgivings and scepticism voiced by hardliners, the two did carry along the support of their respective allies in forging ahead with the negotiations. The INF treaty would mean the removal and destruction of the 108 U.S.-deployed Pershing-II missiles now in West Germany and the 224 cruise missiles in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium, as well as the 441 Soviet SS-20s targeted on Europe, China and Japan.

Militarily, the INF treaty does not mean much. The Pershing-IIs, cruises and SS-20s are deadly, no doubt; but the deadliest missiles that threaten world security — numbering about 50,000 and with intercontinental range — exist in the superpower arsenals. Therefore, the INF treaty has not reduced the overkill capacity of the superpowers, nor has it effected any change in the doctrine of nuclear deterrence on which superpower relations have been based for so long. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have strongly hinted at reducing their strategic arsenals by a 50 per cent cut. As the INF is not the end of the road in arms control-disarmament negotiations, it is hoped that the summit would make real progress on the question of strategic arms reduction, as well as on other outstanding issues between the two countries. The Washington summit may spark evolution into a new era of superpower relations. There is need for *perestroika* (restructuring) of superpower relations — moving away from relations based on nuclear deterrence — in order to achieve the objective of global peace and security.

In addition to discussing superpower relations and the interests of their allies, the two leaders will also address important regional issues. There could be no doubt, as has often been stated by Mr. Reagan, that he will raise before Mr. Gorbachev the questions of human rights in the Soviet Union, the Soviet role in Nicaragua, its intervention in Afghanistan and its increasing influence in the Gulf. But, so far, Mr. Reagan has not said that he would confer with Mr. Gorbachev on the possibility of the resolution of the Middle East conflict through an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations. At the summit, not only Mr. Reagan has the right to pose questions, but an equal opportunity is there for Mr. Gorbachev, as well, to pose questions and elicit answers from Mr. Reagan. While the Soviet leader's views on the international conference and the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict are clearly known, it would be incumbent on him to persuade Mr. Reagan to see the conflict in its proper perspective and encourage him to accept the idea of an international conference.

The world at large will be waiting to see what the two leaders will accomplish at the summit, not only in matters related to their own interests, but also their contribution towards solving regional problems — on top of which come the festering Arab-Israeli conflict and the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Ai Ra'i: Two against

THE United States and Israel have renewed their opposition to the idea of an international conference which was supported by the United Nations General Assembly. Countries of the European Community abstained from voting on the resolution for endorsing the conference idea except for Greece and Spain which supported it.

The voting came as a challenge to the Arab will which emerged as a unified force at the Amman summit meeting. America's continued opposition to the conference idea is an open challenge to the Arab will, and Israel's continued intransigence means that the apparent disagreements between Shamir and Peres on the idea of the conference are nothing but a tactical play to win time. What draws our attention is the stand of the European Community countries which abstained from voting on the General Assembly's resolution. The community's stand emerged just a few days before the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Washington, and for us it seems to indicate to the Soviet Union that the Western alliance, grouping the U.S. and Europe precedes all other priorities for the Western countries and is more important than the Middle East conference. The Arab countries ought now to take a lesson from this development, and should be careful not to be carried away with empty hopes which they pin on the European nations. The Europeans have the right to reorganise their policies and their priorities in a manner that can best serve their national interests, but the Arabs also have the same right to do so and ought to reorganise their economic, trade and political priorities in a way that can serve their interests. Once the Arabs have shown the world that they adhere to their solidarity and that they cling hard to their interests in the same degree as the Europeans do, then other nations specially the Europeans would adopt more positive and realistic stands with regard to the Arab cause.

Sawi Al Shaab: Towards Arab integration

THE Arab World suffers from economic and developmental problems which include among other things lack of food security as witnessed in Sudan, and the ill-distribution of Arab capital for investment. Any economic integration within the Arab World offers a golden opportunity for the Arab manpower to build the Arab World instead of building other countries. In the light of these problems facing the Arab World we can say that the joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee is helping to relieve the Arab World of some of its problems by seeking integration between two sister states, Egypt and Jordan. The committee's achievements so far should be considered an example for other Arab countries seeking integration and economic prosperity. Jordan and Egypt are in effect laying the cornerstone for a greater integration among Arab countries in all fields with the purpose of achieving further prosperity not only for the Jordanian and Egyptian peoples but also for the Arab Nation at large. We hope that the Jordanian-Egyptian experiment will be repeated by other Arab countries leading to an all out integration within the large Arab World.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Jordan and the EEC – an unbalanced relationship

The Jordan Times is pleased to resume the publication of Dr. Fahed Fanek's weekly column after an absence of 15 weeks. Dr. Fanek's Economic Pulse will appear on Sundays as had been the case before — the Editor.

THE ECONOMIC cooperation and integration between Jordan and the European Community was the subject of a two-day seminar held in Amman on Nov. 30, and Dec. 1, 1987. A number of Jordanian officials, academics, and businessmen took part in the proceedings together with trade experts from the European Community.

One cannot but notice that the use of the term "integration" in the title of the seminar was an overestimation of the scope and objective of the relationship. The relations between Jordan and the EC are far from integration and are neither the aim of Jordan nor that of the EC.

Trade cooperation between Jordan and the EC is conspicuously one-sided and out of all proportions to be acceptable or sustainable. The huge imbalance in the exchange of commodities could not just continue unless Jordan is ready to overlook its legitimate right to a just and balanced trade relationship.

Jordan imports some 31 per cent of its overall imports from the EC, which in turn buys no more than 3 per cent of Jordan's total exports. Taking into account that the size of Jordan's imports is

four times that of the exports, one can easily conclude that the balance in absolute figures is tipped in favour of the EC at the unbelievable ratio of 40 to 1.

While Jordan complains that exports of commodities are slowing down due to lack of markets rather than lack of production, it is only strange that we go on for ever importing from Europe 40 times as much as Europe imports from us. Such a state of affairs could only be seen as giving up our rights and submitting to an unfair relationship.

During the seminar, EC experts claimed and many Jordanian participants agreed, that the European market was extremely competitive, and that Jordanian exports to Europe do not only occur because a favourable trade agreement was concluded between Jordan and the community. The agreement is necessary, they say, but not sufficient. Jordanian exporters must see to it that markets are penetrated through effective marketing processes and tools, and that competitive products demanded by the community are produced and offered at the right time and place.

We are the first to admit that marketing expertise in Jordan is lacking, and that our procedures and institutions designated to penetrate overseas markets are found to be wanting, but all these deficiencies do not explain the out-of-proportion deficit in the balance of trade with Europe especially when we take into account the Jordanian production surpluses in vegetables, fruits, phos-

phates, potash, and fertilisers, which Europe can import to reduce the gap and establish an equitable and more balanced relationship that takes Jordanian interests into account.

There are substantial deficiencies in our trade agreement with the EC. Plenty of non-tariff barriers do exist to protect the European markets and prevent Jordanian and other products from competing in EC markets. Fruits and vegetables are restricted to certain months of the year, stringent quarantine conditions must be complied with, ceilings are imposed on many commodities, and flows on the percentage of domestic contents of the products must be achieved which are either too high or too difficult to prove.

A frustrated Jordanian businessman told the seminar that the administrative and technical restrictions were too tough for the Jordanian producers and exporters to even consider selling in Europe.

Perhaps it is time to reopen our files and revise and improve the trade agreement between Jordan and the EC with a view to remove or reduce barriers and restrictions inhibiting Jordanian exports and secure a minimum level of balanced flow of trade. Otherwise Jordan will sooner or later find no alternative except to shift its trade, at least in part, to other more responsive and sensitive trade partners such as the East European countries or the Third World. Europe could not for ever take the Jordanian market for granted and dump its surpluses without accommodating Jordanian needs.

Talks open on food security

(Continued from page 1)

an internal dimension but more importantly of an external one.

"Indeed, food is successfully being used today as a weapon to achieve economic domination and political subservience of poor countries. In fact, Muslim countries produce only half of their food requirements and unfortunately this percentage is decreasing. Thirty Muslim countries are net importers of food with an annual bill of around \$25 billion. On the other hand, the food exports of 13 Muslim countries in 1986 totalled only around \$6 billion. This puts our countries among the biggest recipients of food aid in the world."

"On the global scene, the prevailing conditions are also equally alarming. According to estimates by UNICEF (1983), between 200 and 800 million people, mostly children, are undernourished and 13 million die of starvation annually. Although the present world potential of food production is sufficient to feed six billion people, better management of agriculture, food, and a balanced diet remain badly needed.

"It is obvious that no single

Muslim country can deal with this problem effectively without pooling together intellectual and physical resources of our Ummah. Needless to say, one should not underestimate the role of science and technology in this domain. Bio-technology, information and communication technology for the dissemination of knowledge, energy, and water resource management are of vital importance.

The sequence of events is not

irrational," he said, basing his analysis on well-placed sources and his intimate knowledge of the region. The Iranian move, he asserted during a lecture on the Gulf war delivered at the World Affairs Council.

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Iran, Israel and the illusion of hegemony

By Salameh B. Ne'matt

AMMAN — "The Iranians will attack an American target, maybe next year, during the U.S. presidential elections," former U.S. diplomat James Atkins asserted during a lecture on the Gulf war delivered at the World Affairs Council.

"Arab states should get together to blockade the Straits of Hormuz," he suggested. "Not a single drop of Iranian oil to get through." But, he wondered, "are they willing to do it?"

He said both the American administration and the Soviet leadership were "afraid to do much against Iran." He said such an attitude has so far undermined a possible joint effort for a blockade of Iranian oil exports towards ending the Gulf war.

Quoting informed sources, he said the Iranian regime was already facing several internal problems, including protest demonstrations in Iran. He said a recent call for 150,000 volunteers for the warfront produced only 5,000 Iranians.

On the Arab-Israeli front, the former diplomat said "Israeli leaders believe that if Baghdad falls, panic will hit all Arab countries who, terrified, would make peace with Israel on Israeli terms."

He said some Israeli leaders believe that, in the long run, "they will reestablish the Jerusalem-Tehran axis, divide the Arab-World, and rule it for a millennium." These Israelis, he said, calculate that after an Iraqi defeat, only three countries would remain in the Middle East — Israel, Turkey and Iran.

Mr. Atkins said it would be interesting to see what the Israelis are going to do about the Pakistani atomic bomb. He said Pakistan "has almost certainly exploded a nuclear device."

On Israeli hopes to divide Arab states, he said that prospects were beyond Israeli capability. He said that Riyadh, Amman and Damascus, "already accused of being Western puppets will not go to Israel and the U.S. for help."

In his lecture, the former diplomat said the Israeli role in the Iran-Iraq arms scandal and Tel Aviv's continued sales of arms to Iran in violation of U.S. laws were systematically suppressed or played down by the American government and Congress. The former ambassador to Saudi Ara-

bia said there had been "a remarkable shift in U.S. public opinion regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict," but that the shift did not reflect in a change in the U.S. administration's and Congress's traditionally pro-Israeli stands in the region. He described U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his Secretary of State George Shultz as "the most pro-Israeli leaders in American history."

Charles Percy was traumatic for senators. Mr. Atkins said: "Zionists went all out to defeat Percy." He said Zionist lobbyist Michael Golan of Los Angeles put \$1.5 million into Illinois to defeat Percy because of his views on the Middle East.

As a result of such a strong Zionist influence, Mr. Atkins said, "congressmen and senators will raise questions that would impeach the president but not any question that would upset Israel."

At one point, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said: "We were snookered into this (Iran-gate) by Israel."

Describing himself as an "endangered species" for his balanced perception of the Arab-Israeli conflict and on how U.S. policy in the region should be formulated. Mr. Atkins said the shift that occurred in the past few years accelerated during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said the majority of Americans now sympathise with the Arabs for the first time. There has been a change in the stands of the American Jewish community which used to back "anything that Israel does."

Mr. Atkins said the media treatment of the American naval presence in the region as to escort U.S. flagged ships. He said the reasons offered were "dangerously nebulous," but that the American media did not give the full truth to the American public.

"Our press is not so free when it comes to the Middle East." Mr. Atkins told the audience. "There was no mention of the Israeli role in supplying American arms to Iran." He described the Senate report as a white wash.

Mr. Atkins said the Israelis continued to provide weapons to Iran while Iranian revolutionary guards were keeping Americans

hostage in their Tehran embassy. He said reelection concerns did not allow former President Jimmy Carter to take a tough stand against Israel.

Israeli shipments of arms to Iran since 1979 is estimated to have reached between \$1 and \$1.5 billion. Israel received replacements for these arms from the United States.

The defeat of Illinois senator Charles Percy was traumatic for senators. Mr. Atkins said: "Zionists went all out to defeat Percy." He said Zionist lobbyist Michael Golan of Los Angeles put \$1.5 million into Illinois to defeat Percy because of his views on the Middle East.

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In Lebanon, he said the superpowers should help end the 12-year-old civil war, safeguard the country's territorial integrity and eliminate "foreign interference."



Dr. Ahmad Abbadi and Iraqi actress Me'ad Awad review the script before the shooting of a scene from the new TV series: Stories from the Bedouins.

New TV series features bedouins' judicial system

By Sana Atiyeh

Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN — A television drama series on the bedouin judicial system has been filmed in the Muqar desert — 50 kilometres east of Amman — for the first time in the Arab World.

Entitled "Stories from the Bedouins," this TV series is unlike the large number of other bedouin "soap operas" that have been made in Jordan.

According to the writer of the series, Ahmed Oweidi Al Abbadi, his Ph.D. in Jordanian Social Anthropology Affairs from Cambridge University in England, the bedouin shows that are televised are "not really bedouin series. They do not follow the specific qualifications and characteristics of the bedouin way of life."

Dr. Abbadi told the Jordan Times that bedouin TV shows should conform with bedouin mentality and history. "The customs and lores concerning bedouin speech and behaviour during the filming should be noted. For example, bedouins serve the coffee differently from what is normally shown on TV. There are specific ways to hold the cups and pot, the server's position, the notion of the hand, and so on," Dr. Abbadi explained.

He went on to say that the typical bedouin TV series do not portray well the bedouin's dialogue, accent, costumes, accessories, furniture, or the atmosphere as a whole. "For example, many of these shows have the characters without their head-dresses. Bedouin men and women must always have their heads covered; otherwise, it is considered shameful," Dr. Abbadi said.

He added that bedouin series must be written by experts in the field, not only for the bedouin.

Henry Ford Museum offers view of 'car kingdom'

By Richard Walker

Reuter

DETROIT, Michigan — In the region that can justly be called the "kingdom of the car," the Henry Ford Museum had unveiled an exhibition depicting the enormous changes wrought by the automobile on 20th-century living.

Costing \$6 million, the show is the first major departure from the way the Ford Museum has presented itself since it was founded by the eccentric auto pioneer genius nearly six decades ago. More than one million people visit each year.

"Our display here hasn't changed much since Henry Ford employed the used car lot approach — putting a lot of artefacts out on the floor with a sign in them," says Harold Skramstad, president of the museum and adjacent Greenfield Village.

The Ford Museum is best known for its attachment to Greenfield Village, the first U.S. theme park with American history as its focus. The aim was to celebrate great inventors and a vision of America's pre-industrial roots — as seen through the eyes of the original Henry Ford.

But the new automobile exhibit is more than a mere celebration of the people and events that made Detroit the "motor city".

The museum integrates vintage cars with the cultural icons and institutions that permanently changed America from a mostly rural nation of limited personal mobility in the 19th century to what it has become today — a country dependent on the automobile.

The Ford Museum also took an unusual approach by securing cooperation from major worldwide auto companies like Toyota, Honda, Daimler-Benz, Volkswagen and Mazda in addition to the Detroit-based companies.

Designed for permanent display, the 5,400 square metre exhibition incorporates the Ford Museum's renowned collection of classic cars with an incredible

audience, but also for "the interests of the media and non-domestic viewers."

Dr. Abbadi, himself a Jordanian bedouin, considers himself an expert in bedouin customs and traditions. His Ph.D. covered the judicial process among the Jordanian tribes. He is the author of 17 books on Jordan, including one in English, entitled "Bedouin Justice in Jordan." He has also translated seven books on Jordan from English to Arabic.

"Stories from the Bedouins," which was filming recently, is what Dr. Abbadi called a "translation of my thesis." Each of the 13 episodes is independent, with a different story and issue. Each episode is a dramatized dispute, and the tribal judge solves the problem according to bedouin justice.

Supervising the dialogue, accent and costumes during the filming, Dr. Abbadi said that "Stories from the Bedouins" has already been marketed in most Arab countries.

The series is directed by Mohammad Barmawi, also a bedouin. It features a new Iraqi actress, and the rest of the actors and actresses are Jordanian bedouins.

This is not the first or last TV series that Dr. Abbadi has written. The first televised bedouin series in 1975, "Wadha and Ibn Ajlan," was written by him, and it was televised all over the Arab World except Egypt. He has also written "Desert Hawks."

Dr. Abbadi is also preparing for two bedouin series. "Talks," scheduled for filming in the beginning of the new year. Another project is "Tour of Jordan," which will be a joint Jordan-West German production, and is to be translated into English, French and Italian.

He added that bedouin series must be written by experts in the field, not only for the bedouin.

University professor warns of looming ecological disaster

By Jeremy Lovell

Reuter

ROTTERDAM — One-third of the world's plant and animal species is in imminent danger of extinction unless action is taken now, according to Norman Myers, visiting professor at Utrecht University in The Netherlands.

The display focuses on such themes as the move of business to the roadside, the way the car developed into a vehicle for owners' self-expression, the use of camping vehicles and sports cars and advertising and promotion.

Largely taken for granted by more than 150 million U.S. motorists, visitors to the museum are treated to reconstructed or original versions of the old-time roadside or drive-in restaurant, the motel, the tourist cabin, the drive-in movie theatre, the service station and the advertisement hoarding.

Among the displays is a Texaco service station from the 1940s that was brought from New England in the northeast of the United States and rebuilt with a 1939 Dodge Airflow tank truck parked at its petrol pumps.

It also includes an original neon-lit McDonald's single "Golden Arch" from 1960 advertising 15-cent hamburgers, and other old fashioned roadside advertisements.

"Lamy's Diner," which was opened for business by Clovis Lamy in 1946, was moved from Massachusetts to Michigan and restored with a jukebox playing 1940s hits to help recreate the atmosphere from the American car boom after World War II.

Then there are the cars themselves, which have been grouped to show evolution of body styles from the horseless carriage days to John Kennedy's "bubbletop" presidential limousine to the era of futuristic design when cars look like something out of a Buck Rogers cartoon strip.

Honda of Japan donated the first Accord built at its plant in Ohio, which fits in with the theme of the recent globalisation of the auto industry.

The exhibit also includes an 1896 Duryea — the first production car built in the United States which Skramstad says is the museum's most valuable single asset.

Roots and branches of world's languages

By John Noble Wilford

PALEONTOLOGISTS ponder their fossils, archaeologists turn over ancient stones, and now scholars of linguistics are joining the search for human origins with a systematic analysis of the roots of the world's known languages. They are seeking ultimately to reconstruct the primordial language, the mother tongue of all humans.

"Ultimately, all languages, with perhaps some little exceptions, are related," Dr. Shevoroshkin said.

The search for such relationships is potentially valuable to the study of human origins by anthropologists, paleontologists and archaeologists. Finding linguistic similarities back through time could buttress other research on the human migrations from Africa to the Middle East and then throughout the world. Ancestral vocabularies could provide clues to the tools early people used, the animals they domesticated and their means of survival.

Winfred P. Lehmann, a retired professor of linguistics and Germanic languages at the University of Texas at Austin said: "We can learn more about prehistory through language, possibly where civilization actually developed. Words give us a notion of what people were talking about, and thus something about their culture."

Like many linguistic scholars, Dr. Lehmann is sceptical of some of the conclusions reached by the "Nostratic School," as the seekers of the earliest protolanguages are called. This research was pioneered in the 1960s in the Soviet Union, where most of the work is still done. Dr. Shevoroshkin, the leading exponent in this country, emigrated to the United States 13 years ago.

The Nostratic scholars are "very ingenious and very capable," Dr. Lehmann said. "You have to respect the idea that all the languages were related 25,000 years ago. But the grounds for their conclusions are not always convincing. If you go back a few thousand years, comparing words and languages, pretty soon you have so few related words left that you have nothing to compare."

For this reason, linguists have generally despaired of ever tracing the lineage of languages back beyond about 5,000 B.C., and are dubious of the new attempts to do so.

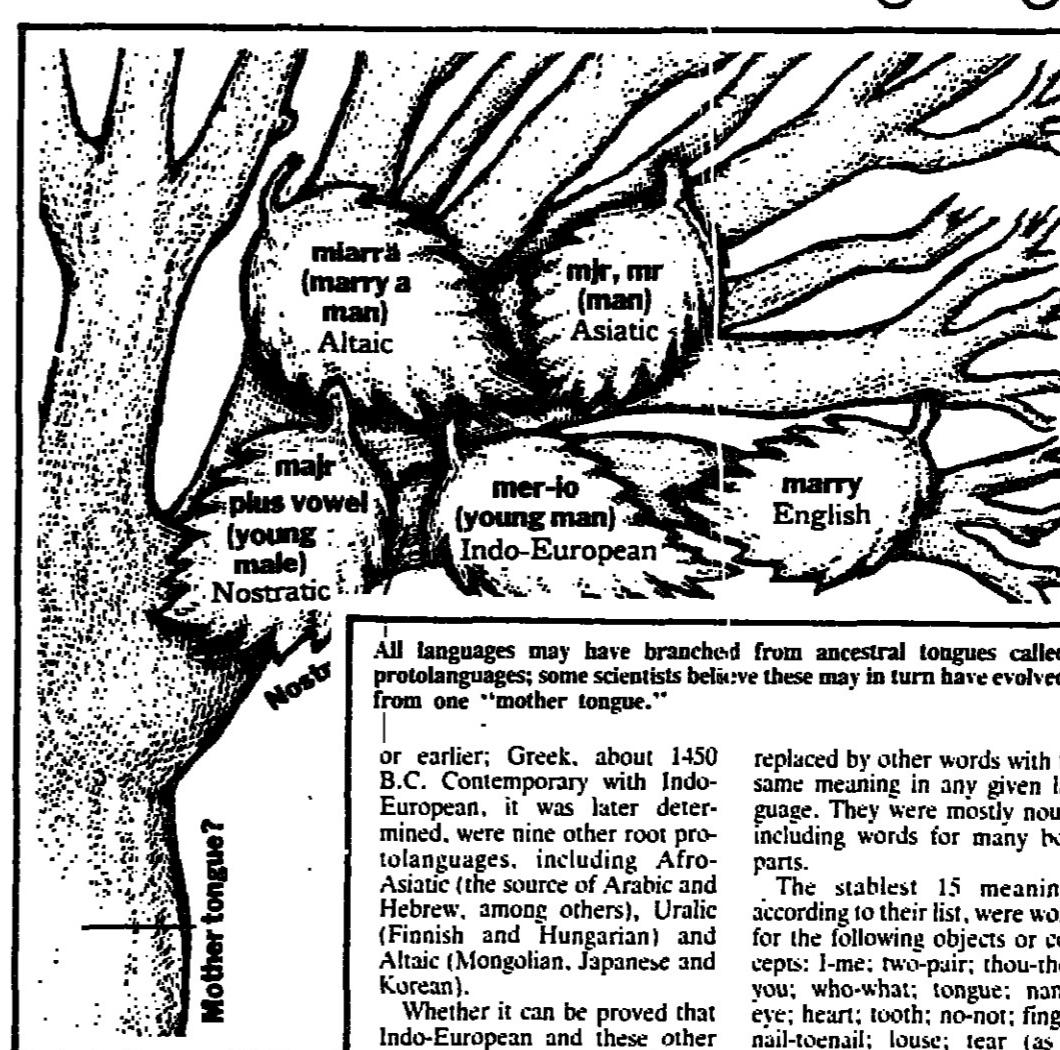
Relationships of modern languages are usually apparent. Similarities among Italian, Spanish,

ish, Portuguese, French and Rumanian betray their Latin origin. English is a member of the Germanic family, and even the timing and circumstances of its origin are well documented: Anglo-Saxons speaking an Old German invaded the British Isles in the fifth century and, living in isolation, evolved their separate but related language.

Scholars in the 19th century made the first leap back in hypothetical ancestral languages. By comparing archaic words of modern languages and analysing internal vowel changes and common word endings, they established the probable common root of Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Germanic, Celtic, Balto-Slavic and Indo-Iranian. Called Indo-European, its daughter languages constitute today's most widely spoken linguistic family.

For a few thousand years after 5000 B.C., Indo-European was probably spoken in parts of the Middle East and around the Caspian and Black seas. Sanskrit evolved from it about 1500 B.C.

These words represent meanings that are seldom or never



All languages may have branched from ancestral tongues called protolanguages; some scientists believe these may in turn have evolved from one "mother tongue."

or earlier; Greek, about 1450 B.C. Contemporary with Indo-European, it was later determined, were nine other root protolanguages, including Afro-Asiatic (the source of Arabic and Hebrew, among others), Uralic (Finnish and Hungarian) and Altaic (Mongolian, Japanese and Korean).

Whether it can be proved that Indo-European and these other protolanguages were related, through a common tongue back in time, is a matter of dispute among linguists, except for disciples of the Nostratic School.

In 1963, two Soviet linguists, Vladislav M. Illich-Svitych and Aaron Dolgopolsky, independently arrived at some words that they said were probably in the vocabulary of the common ancestral language about 12,000 years ago. The Nostratic dictionary has now been expanded to more than 500 words.

Dr. Shevoroshkin, who was a colleague of Dr. Dolgopolsky before they left the Soviet Union, said the reconstruction of such an ancestral language began by trying to find in each descendant language words and phonetic patterns that were the most archaic, and hence probably from an earlier language. An important step in this analysis was determining the most stable words through time, which Dr. Dolgopolsky did after examining 140 languages of Europe and Asia.

These words represent meanings that are seldom or never

replaced by other words with the same meaning in any given language. They were mostly nouns, including words for many body parts.

The stonest 15 meanings, according to their list, were words for the following objects or concepts: I-me; two-pair; thou-thee-you; who-what; tongue; name; eye; heart; tooth; no-not; finger-nail-toenail; louse; tear (as in weeping); water; and dead.

By studying words with these meanings in many languages, and then expanding the list, the scholars began to see similarities in the use of vowels and consonants and general patterns for shifts in the typical sounds that make up words.

In this way, Soviet scholars established that Nostratic for "I" was "mi," and for "me" was "mi-nV" — the upper-case V denoting a vowel whose sound is undetermined. In Indo-European, it was "me" and "mene," and similar words have survived in modern languages.

The Nostratic "kuni," for wife or woman, becomes in Altaic "kuni," in Afro-Asiatic "KwV" (the upper-case K symbolises a glottal sound) and in Indo-European "gwen." The Indo-European word survived into Middle English and is the root of the English "queen."

Dr. Shevoroshkin complains that out of ignorance and skepticism scholars in the United States are discouraged from pursuing Nostratic techniques for recon-

structing protolanguages. His applications for research grants have been repeatedly rejected. When he taught at Yale University, before joining the Michigan faculty, he said he was told "not to discuss Nostratic theory in my classes."

Soviet linguists continue the research, however, and have reconstructed another protolanguage that was probably contemporary to Nostratic: Dene-Caucasian, the mother tongue of Chinese, among other Asian languages. One of its offshoots is believed to be the Na-Dene family of languages, whose speakers were among the first migrants to America.

Joseph Greenberg, a retired professor of linguistics at Stanford University, has applied similar analytical techniques to try to demonstrate that all the languages of the native Americans stemmed from three protolanguages. Besides Na-Dene, he says, there was Eskimo-Aleut, which derived from Nostratic and is therefore closer to the tongue of America's eventual conquerors, and an independent grouping that Greenberg calls Amerind.

According to Dr. Greenberg and his colleague, Merritt Ruhlen, the fact that the Amerind family of languages is more widely scattered in both North and South America indicates that these were probably the first migrants to the New World.

In a recent article in Natural History magazine, Dr. Ruhlen, the author of "A Guide to the World's Languages," wrote: "There is strong evidence for three migrations in that each of the three New World families appears to be more closely related to language families in the Old World than to either of the other two New World families."

Visitors to Dr. Shevoroshkin's office in Ann Arbor, Michigan, are handed a poem written in Nostratic that conveys the sense of promise felt by those who search for protolanguages, as well as recognition of the controversy surrounding their efforts. Roughly translated, the poem reads:

Language — ford through river of time.
It leads us to the dwelling of dead.

But those cannot arrive there,
Who are afraid of deep water

— The New York Times.

Third World disease thrives alongside heart transplant hospital

By Ruth Pitchford

Reuter

CAPE TOWN — Just kilometres from the South African hospital which pioneered heart transplants, doctors are fighting to stop black babies dying from gastro-enteritis and adults from tuberculosis.

"We have an epidemic of tuberculosis (TB) in the Western Cape (province)," said Doctor Margaret Hoffman, of the medical school at Groote Schuur. "Until we've conquered that we shouldn't even be thinking about heart transplants."

The name of Groote Schuur, the teaching hospital of Cape Town University, became synonymous with the ultimate in first world health care when surgeon Christian Barnard made medical history there in 1967 by performing the first human heart transplant.

But South Africa's townships and shanty towns, including Cape Town's, remain plagued by Third World diseases.

One black baby in 10 survives less than 12 months, medical researchers estimate. The killer is usually gastro-enteritis or measles, assisted by dirty drinking water, lack of food and overcrowding.

Among adults, TB is spreading. Some 60,000 new cases are reported a year and doctors fear many more go unnoticed.

Gastro-enteritis can be treated with a simple salt and sugar solution to help babies retain water. It costs a few cents to immunise a child against measles. TB takes longer to treat but the drugs cost just 150 rand (\$75) per patient.

The heart transplants still carried out at Groote Schuur are

paid for by private medical insurance schemes, to which most white South Africans subscribe, and from state funds spent on some of the world's finest hospitals.

The government also funds free treatment of TB and other infectious diseases and subsidises some township clinics.

But Jack Kloppen, professor of community health at the Cape Town Medical School, believes South Africa needs a national health service operating through a network of clinics offering basic advice and treatment, not high technology surgery.

He knows his argument is hard to put over to the public. "Heart transplants are dramatic and attract money and attention," he told Reuters. "Tuberculosis is the disease of the masses. Treating it is not glamorous."

Like many doctors, Kloppen is critical of the fragmentation of health care under apartheid race segregation.

The 10 townships set aside for blacks each have their own health ministry. So do South Africa's white, mixed-race, coloured and Indian people. The 14th, a ministry of national health, masters-minds policy and black health care outside the townships.

But researchers estimate that in the nominally independent homeland of Transkei, excluded from the official statistics, some 190 babies in every 1,000 die within a year of birth.

Black patients who make the journey to the cities do get heavily subsidised treatment at prestigious hospitals like Baragwanath, serving Johannesburg's black Soweto city.

Its surgeons have just launched a highly sophisticated operation to separate Siamese twins, helped by foreign funds.

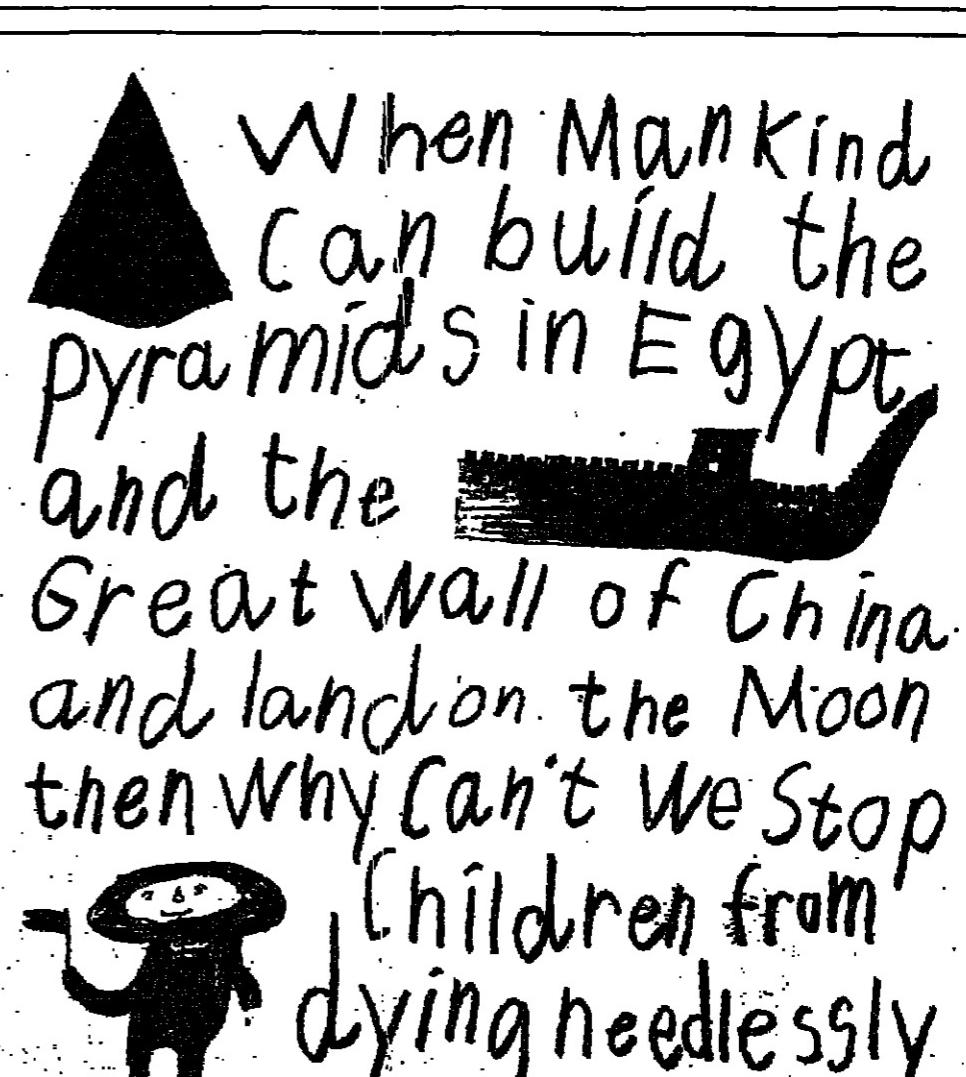
destroyed and pesticide use booms throughout the world," Myers said.

He said the worst of the problem was in the poorer tropical and sub-tropical developing countries, but the richer developed countries were actively contributing to mass destruction.

He added that roughly half of

being torn down every day to make way for cattle ranches to supply cheap beef for hamburgers," Myers added.

"In Thailand, too, demand from the European Community for manioc (a tuber crop) for cheap cattle feed is encouraging local farmers to rip out natural flora and fauna habitats."



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Kenya takes Africa Cup ending 12-year dominance by the north

The winners receive Nelson Mandela Cup from President Daniel Arap Moi

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Kenya's Gor Mahia on Saturday ended a 12-year dominance by north and west African teams in the Africa Cup Winners' Cup soccer tournament when it took the championship with a 1-1 tie against Esperance of Tunisia.

The teams had tied, 2-2, two weeks ago in Tunis. But since away goals count double in the case of a tie, Kenya wound up with a 5-4 advantage.

"It was a bit dirty, a difficult game as finals usually are," said Gor's Danish coach Jack Johnson. "All the same, the result is satisfying for the hard work the boys have put in."

Esperance's coach, Anton Pieknickz of Poland, refused to talk with reporters immediately after the match. But the team physician, Ghali Jellal, com-

Gor Mahia is the first East

African team to win the Africa Cup Winners' Cup Championship, one of Africa's most prestigious soccer titles.

The continent-wide competition began in 1975.

Saturday's penalty-filled match was rough and tumble from the start.

Esperance left fullback Dan Majid was sent off early in the match after he hit Gor Mahia's Anthony Ndolo, the Tunisians' second offence of the match. Two Tunisian players and two Kenyans were shown yellow cards.

Gor Mahia centre-forward Peter Dapo, one of the players drawing a yellow card, stormed back immediately after the warning to score the game's first goal. It came on a header in the 21st minute after a corner kick by Gor

Midfielder George Oyango.

Kenya's defence controlled the game for the rest of the first half and halfway into the second 45 minutes.

Esperance's defence also stiffened as goalkeeper Nacurou Cucane kept picking off shots by Gor.

Then, in the 74th minute Esperance got a corner shot which Gor defender intercepted but mishandled. In the scramble for the ball, Esperance's inside left Taras Dhiab slipped through and scored the equalizer.

Gor Mahia reached the finals in 1979 but wound up second best to Canon Sportif of Cameroun.

Esperance reached the quarter-finals in 1983 but lost to an Ivory Coast club.

Swiss woman wins Val d'Isere downhill

VAL D'ISERE, France (AP) —

Chantal Bourinon of Switzerland scored her first World Cup ski victory Saturday, taking advantage of changing weather to lead a bevy of unknowns to the high placings in the downhill race.

Bourinon, a 20-year-old in her second year on the team,

was just the 36th starter but finished the race in 1 minute, 22.64 seconds, faster by a tenth of a second than second-place Mariana Kiehl of West Germany.

Another West German, Ulrike Stangassinger, came in third with 1:22.94 despite starting 50th of 61 competitors.

"The sun rose just as the usually less-dangerous competitors were starting," said Zoe Haas of Switzerland, who was third on Friday but only 16th on Saturday. "It melted the snow and that made the glide faster."

Italy routes Portugal in European qualifier

Dec. 13.

But the scratch team matched Italy chance-for-chance in the drizzle of Milan's San Siro Stadium and only an absence of luck and the acrobatics of goalkeeper Walter Zenga kept them from scoring.

"We played an extremely able and difficult side on an impossible pitch," Italian coach Azeglio Vicini said afterwards.

"But we put on a great show at the start and finish and I'm happy it was the youngsters who scored. It will give them the confidence and authority they need."

Italy have lost only once in 13 matches since Vicini took charge after the 1986 Mexico World Cup finals with the job of moulding a new team for the European finals in June 1988 and the World Cup finals two years beyond that in Italy.

Saturday's victory took their record in the qualifiers to six wins, one defeat and a draw.

It means they will be certain of a second seed place behind host nation West Germany or England, who will head the two groups that will be drawn from the qualifying teams.

Sampdoria's Viali, 23, went into Saturday's match with both

goals under his belt from the 2-1 win against Sweden three weeks ago which assured Italy's passage to the finals.

He made it three-in-a-row for the national side when, lurking outside the area, he picked up a ball punched clear by goalkeeper Jesus and shot low and hard into the left-hand corner of the net.

Jesus limped off injured in the 68th minute and it was substitute Lucio who fell foul of Gianni and De Agostini, brought on for Salvatore Bagni 62 minutes into the match.

Three previously uncapped players were in Portugal's opening line-up and it was two of them, Gilberto and Hernani, who came closest to scoring.

The Italian team included Walter Zenga, Giuseppe Bergomi, Giovanni Francini, Franco Bassi, Riccardo Ferri, Salvatore Bagno (Luigi de Agostini 62nd min), Roberto Donadoni, Fernando de Napoli, Alessandro Altobelli (Roberto Mancini 68th), Giuseppe Giannini, Gianluca Viali.

From Portugal there were Jesus (Lucio 68th), Joao Costeado, Miguel Frederico, Dito, Antonio Carvalho, Hernani, Nascimento (Carlos Parente 55th), Joe Coelho, Adao, Gilberto.

Ibn Sulayem clinches Mideast Championship

The UAE champ drives his Toyota to victory in the Dubai International Rally

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Dubai's Mohammad Ibn Sulayem won the Dubai International Rally Friday after leading from the start and clinched the Middle East Championship.

It was his second successive win. His overall time in the two-day, 500-mile (800-kilometre) rally was 3:24.10.

Sulayem and his navigator, John Spiller of Britain, crossed the line in their Toyota Celica 35.01 minutes ahead of West Germans Reinhard Hainbach and Ricken Erhard.

The winners, driving together for the first time, also took the driver's championship, navigator's title and manufacturer's crown.

Sulayem's win Friday gave him 134 points in the Middle East

Championship. Earlier championship events were run in Oman, Jordan, Qatar, Kuwait and Lebanon.

Nabil Karam of Jordan secured the 12th position in his Opel Monza.

Karam and his navigator Ziada Hamzeh had kicked off to a promising start but failed to reach advanced slots due to technical failures in the second day of the rally.

Qatar's Saeed Al-Hajri, Sulayem's arch-rival, was second with 100 points, even though he fell out of the Dubai event and was not placed.

The veteran spiller announced his retirement soon after Friday's triumph.

"It's a career decision," he said. "It's been fun driving with

the champion, and but for better prospects back home, I might still be in."

Sulayem noted: "It's said. I've gained quite a lot from him. But it's his decision."

"I only knew about it just before the start of the rally, but we carried on to carry off the titles in style."

Two-time West German champions Hainbach and Erhard, driving an Opel Manta, were happy with second place in 3:59.11.

Lebanon's Tony Georgiou and Britain's Tom Steel in a privately entered Nissan 240 R.S. were third, the same position they took last year, in 4:04.46.

Alan Skennerton, a Dubai-based Briton, was fourth in a Range Rover with 4:05.20.

Kafoor M. Kadfour of Dubai,

also in a Range Rover, placed fifth on 4:08.42, and countryman Ali Saif Homaidan was sixth in a Land Rover with 4:13.29.

The all-women crew of Anise Risely and Helen Whitaker, both Dubai-based Britons, finished 17th in Mitsubishi Pajero.

Only 15 cars finished out of the 47 starters in the gruelling race run through Dubai's Hatta mountains and later the sandy flats of Jebel Ali.

Twenty-one cars completed the first leg on the twisting Hatta roads.

Lebanon's Michel Saleh was

Blair barely misses setting record

CALGARY, Alberta (AP) — Bonnie Blair of the United States barely missed a new world record in the 500 metres Friday during the first World Cup speed-skating race ever held in the new Olympic oval. Blair was timed in 39.44 seconds, .01 behind her own world record of 39.43.

Lakers, Bulls lose; Clippers prevail in 2nd straight game

NEW YORK (AP) — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar doesn't score in double figures for the first time in 10 years and the Los Angeles Lakers lose.

Larry Bird misses a foul shot and the Boston Celtics lose. Michael Jordan is slowed down and the Chicago Bulls lose. The Los Angeles Clippers win their second straight game.

What a weird Friday night in the NBA.

Abdul-Jabbar's streak of 787 games with at least 10 points ended in Milwaukee — where he started his pro career — as he scored just seven in the Lakers' 85-83 loss to the Milwaukee

Bucks.

"I wasn't aware of it," said Abdul-Jabbar, who shot 3-for-10 from the field and 1-for-2 from the foul line in 32 minutes. "That's life. It wasn't going to last forever. I wish we had won the game."

The last time Abdul-Jabbar, the NBA's all-time leading scorer, did not score at least 10 was on Oct. 18, 1977, when he was ejected from a game for punching Kent Benson.

In Detroit, Bird's streak of 59 straight foul shots ended when he missed his first try to the evening as the Pistons beat Boston 128-105.

Basketballer denies using drugs

HOUSTON (AP) — Houston Rockets centre Akeem Olajuwon says he is not using drugs and he's

offering to put up at least \$50,000 to prove it.

"If anyone thinks I'm on drugs, bring \$1,000 and put it down, and I'll put \$50,000, 100,000 up front," Olajuwon said Thursday night after practice. "I'll take a drug test, and if I fail, they can get the \$50,000. If I'm right, they can donate the \$1 thousand to a drug centre."

"I'll take the drug test any time, and not just now, as long as I'm in the league."

Olaoluwa said it's important to him to squelch rumours circulating in the National Basketball Association (NBA) that he is using drugs.

The victory kept them firmly in fifth place, but 11 points behind Liverpool.

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Cocoa price talks collapse

LONDON (AP) — Talks among cocoa producing and consuming countries aimed at reviving international intervention buying to support depressed prices collapsed Saturday.

The consumers' West German spokesman Peter Baron said the two sides agreed to meet again on Feb. 29 for a new attempt to resolve their differences.

Saturday's breakdown is likely to affect prices — already near a five-year low — when trading resumes on the London and New York markets on Monday, traders and delegates said.

"It means the chance of a safety net has been taken away, so the present surplus could well bring prices lower," said a leading Dutch trader. Producer delegates said their countries' economies, which are already strapped for cash, could be further damaged.

The 37-nation International Cocoa Organisation, which has powers under international treaty to support prices through intervention buying of commercially unwanted cocoa with buffer stock, reached an impasse after more than five days of talks.

The aim of the meeting was to negotiate measures to revive support buying operations. These have been paralysed since mid-June because of the failure of producers and consumers to agree on the minimum price to be defended at two previous meetings in London in July and September.

The organisation's 27 consumers have made a cut in the old support price of 1,600 Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) per tonne a precondition for lifting the suspension on intervention buying.

One SDR — the International Monetary Fund currency — equals \$1,360 at current rates.

The current average market price in SDRs is below \$1,440.

Mr. Baron said producers and consumers agreed to a cut in the support price of 115 SDRs, which delegates said reflected a compromise by the Ivory Coast.

The Ivory Coast is the world's biggest cocoa producer, with the power of veto at the cocoa organisation. It had originally strongly resisted any cut in price.

In a proposal put forward Thursday, producers linked acceptance of a cut to the introduction of special supplementary measures aimed at implementing buffer stock price operations in supporting prices.

Discussions Friday and Saturday concentrated on these measures, with both sides finally unable to reach agreement. A compromise proposal drawn up by the Dutch chairman of the negotiations, Mr. Albert Russchen, proved unacceptable to both sides when presented early Saturday, Mr. Baron said.

He added that the consumers' main problem was over a proposed levy on imports of cocoa from non-members of the organisation, such as Malaysia. He said consumers were also concerned that insufficient assurances had been received that arrears in payments to the organisation would be forthcoming.

The Ivory Coast owes \$28 million and Brazil \$13 million, delegates said. Brazil is expected to pay half the amount it owes before the end of the year, they said.

Producer spokesman Moma Mohammad of Ghana said arrears were a matter of concern.

American Life Insurance Company shows outstanding growth record

AMMAN (Agencies) — A report released recently by Standard Analytical Service, Inc., an independent analyst of the insurance industry since 1932, indicates that over the past five years ALICO's assets increased by 182.3%, policy reserves by 248.9%, insurance in force by 233.2%, net investment income by 170.2%, premium income by 202.2% and total income by 199.2%.

The American Life Insurance Company (ALICO) has a tremendously wide margin of assets over liabilities compared with the average 25 largest life insurance companies in the United States (over six times). This is, of course, a significant safety factor which confirms ALICO's financial soundness and ability to meet its obligations. This excellence also applies to surplus funds. ALICO's high surplus ratio indicates the company's ability to take emergencies in stride.

Commenting on this report, Mr. Abbas Khalaf, ALICO's senior vice president and director, said that "ALICO Middle East regional results and growth pattern paralleled those of the

overall organisation. This was achieved despite the slowdown in economies of several countries within the region. Nevertheless, ALICO's unyielding commitment for developing the Middle East market helped to offset these economic hindrances."

ALICO is the largest international life insurance company in the world with nearly \$40 billion of insurance in force. For more than 66 years, ALICO has provided individual and group protection to approximately two million policyholders in 64 countries and territories. ALICO markets a diverse and broad range of income insurance products, which include health and hospitalisation, group insurance for large and small organisations and businesses, pensions, annuities, and traditional income insurance.

ALICO is a member company of the American International Group, Inc. (AIG), a global holding company employing more than 28,000 people in 130 countries. AIG maintains a solid financial stature with assets in excess of \$24 billion and a total life insurance in force in excess of \$94 billion.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Nov. 28, '87 and ending Wednesday, Dec. 2, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	94750	202834	2.120	2.150	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	200	380	1.840	1.900	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	3195	5347	1.680	1.680	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	1100	1380	1.270	1.250	1.000
Housing Bank	400	664	1.670	1.660	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	278	5817	20.900	20.800	5.000
Bank of Jordan	4459	75490	16.900	16.850	5.000
Arab Bank	680	83475	120.000	125.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	430	1099	2.540	2.560	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	1225	1348	1.100	1.100	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	21900	28045	1.780	1.790	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	6650	4354	0.640	0.650	1.000
National Financial Investments	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	130606	97160	0.710	0.740	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2.000
Al Mashreq Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	5485	37311	7.000	6.650	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	6512	7846	1.100	1.170	1.000
Jordan Insurance	2360	32678	13.900	13.900	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	300	282	0.940	0.940	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	100	115	1.150	1.150	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	8628	5876	0.640	0.690	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	24585	24991	0.930	0.970	1.000
Universal Insurance	310	944	1.920	1.850	1.000
General Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al-Izdiyah Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Ahliya Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Services and industries					
General Investments	200	290	1.300	1.500	1.000
Intra for Investment and Financial Facilities	3568	2238	0.650	0.690	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	5430	2335	0.440	0.430	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqroco)	9409	4071	0.450	0.450	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	200	24	0.630	0.620	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	4125	6450	1.570	1.560	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab International Hotels	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	250	213	0.860	0.850	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Dar Al Shorouq Press, Printing and Publishing	24750	86558	0.350	0.340	1.000
Jordan Dairy	5220	5441	1.060	1.020	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	3168	6870	2.190	2.170	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	39900	42296	1.060	1.080	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	7651	19128	2.490	2.500	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	1390	2043	1.470	1.470	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	495	3882	5.300	5.400	1.000
Aladdin Industries	121226	137691	1.070	1.170	1.000
Jordan Aluminum Manufacturing	1500	156836	1.830	1.820	1.000
Jordan Worsted Mills	5000	6900	4.550	4.600	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	2900	5400	1.080	1.080	1.000
Chemical Industries	2900	3449	1.200	1.200	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	24450	17194	0.710	0.690	1.000
Dar Al Awa' for Development and Investment	8139	11650	1.400	1.450	1.000
National Steel Industries	7377	21051	2.870	2.840	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	30470	37138	1.160	1.210	1.000
General Mining	5209	39157	7.550	7.550	5.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	24400	4138	0.170	0.170	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	5600	2771	0.510	0.510	1.000
National Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	4025	3889	0.950	0.970	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	14641	10443	0.700	0.720	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	950	1188	1.250	1.250	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	8340	22176	2.660	2.680	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	20250	12649	0.630	0.620	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	5770	3500	0.750	0.600	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	3375	1962	0.540	0.610	1.000
Jordan Tanning	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	62	884	14.250	14.250	5.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	9150	8644	0.950	0.940	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	31711	31159	0.980	0.970	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	87700	27271	3.300	3.350	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	52003	54085	1.040	1.040	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Grand total	980,121	1,586,332	—	—	—

Wealthy countries promise new aid for African debtors

PARIS (AP) — Donors

Church, unions call for strike to oust Haiti junta

150 U.S. officials, families being evacuated

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Three major trade unions and a top presidential candidate has called for a general strike to oust the ruling junta, which was blamed for rampant violence that aborted national elections.

The Roman Catholic Church also urged Haitians to keep the military-dominated junta from making its own election rules and charged the army was responsible for the wave of terror sweeping through this poverty-stricken Caribbean nation.

The Autonomous Central of Haitian Workers, the country's largest labour group, in a communiqué broadcast by Radio Metropole on Friday urged Haitians to "throw out the criminals and the candidates that sympathise with the junta."

President candidate Sylvio Claude, the Association of Public Employees and the Union of Public Transport Drivers joined the Autonomous Central's call for a nationwide walkout to start Monday.

"If the junta does not resign, we ask for the intervention of a Multinational Observer Force to supervise elections and guarantee security," said Claude, whose previous call for a strike to start

Friday drew no support, apparently because it was hastily organised.

Last Sunday, the civilian Electoral Council stopped elections three hours after balloting had begun to save voters from being killed. Soldiers as well as marauding gangs linked to the military-dominated junta roamed Port Au Prince, shooting down people at random in the streets and slaughtering others at voting stations.

When voting stopped, the violence abated. But at the end of the day 34 people were dead, 75 were wounded and Haiti's first free election in at least 20 years was derailed.

The junta, led by Lt.-Gen. Henri Namphy, has governed Haiti since a popular uprising chased President Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier out of the country on Feb. 7, 1986. Duvalier's flight into exile ended a family dictatorship begun in 1957 by his father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

7 killed in Filipino election-related violence

MANILA (R) — Seven people, including two local election candidates, were reported killed and three wounded in two separate incidents in the Philippines.

The deaths brought to four the number of candidates killed since the campaign for the Jan. 18 local elections started a week ago.

Government television said on Saturday that 10 armed men ambushed a convoy in a Bulacan province on Friday carrying the government's mayoral candidate.

He said Carmona, a former

U.S. reaffirms support for Sri Lankan peace pact

COLOMBO (R) — President Ronald Reagan wrote to President Junius Jayewardene and reaffirmed U.S. support for a peace accord aimed at ending Sri Lanka's Tamil revolt. Sri Lankan officials said on Saturday.

They said the letter was delivered to the Foreign Ministry on Friday, the day the United States and 15 other countries of an aid consortium were meeting in Paris to discuss Sri Lankan rehabilitation of war-damaged areas.

A U.S. embassy spokesman confirmed a letter signed by Mr. Reagan was sent to Mr. Jayewardene but declined comment on its contents.

Sri Lankan officials said the letter reiterated Washington's support for the peace pact. Mr. Jayewardene signed with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in July, and committed a certain amount of aid to Sri Lanka's rehabilitation programme.

Officials from the U.S. Agency for International Aid said this week the United States was unlikely to pledge any specific amount at the Paris meeting because of U.S. budget problems.

They said a general statement expressing firm support for Sri Lanka's rehabilitation would instead be made at the World

After elections were cancelled, Gen. Namphy's group issued a decree dissolving the Electoral Council and asking churches and other civic organisations to name a new one.

None of the nine organisations that chose the original council members complied with the decree Friday and four of them publicly condemned it as unconstitutional. They represent churches, civil rights workers, journalists and other non-governmental groups.

An official source said the junta would name a new election panel itself if civilian organisations do not.

Haiti's constitution gives the Electoral Council complete charge of the election process until an elected president and National Assembly take office on Feb. 7, 1988, the second anniversary of Duvalier's flight.

Electoral Council members, some of whom went into hiding fearing for their lives, say any election held without their supervision is illegal.

All four major presidential candidates have called Gen. Namphy's decree unconstitutional, and most have said they will not run in an election his junta organised.

Leonardo San Andres and his running mate Alfredo De Leon.

San Andres, a former mayor of Pandi town north of Manila, survived the attack but former police chief De Leon and four aides were killed.

Mayoral Candidate Pedro Carmona and an aide were shot dead and two companions wounded by three gunmen in a southern town on Friday, a military spokesman said.

He said Carmona, a former

mayor of Nasipit in Agusan Del Norte province, and his campaign leaders were meeting outside a supporter's home when the young gunmen sprayed them with bullets.

Also on Friday, unidentified gunmen killed a police captain in a Manila suburb, and a police station commander was killed in Arayat, north of the capital, in an incident the military blamed on Communist rebels.

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